

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE 13-8-75
TO: DDCI		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS:		
<p>You tell me that a certain [redacted] [redacted] could not cite a single instance in which his country voted against the Soviet vote in the UN. This intrigued me enough to check, with the attached results. [redacted] poorly informed. [redacted]</p>		
<p>P,S, I will <u>not</u> hold you to your promise to revise your views on Soviet-Yugoslav relations if [redacted] proved wrong!</p>		
FROM:		
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FORM NO. 241
1 FEB 55REPLACES FORM 36-8
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

STAT

Make a Yugoslav

Solzhenitsyn Is Berated by Yugoslavs

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE
Special to The New York Times

BELGRADE, July 19—In an apparent gesture of sympathy toward Moscow, Yugoslavia's Communist-controlled press has denounced an article by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn as "raving."

The article, published recently by the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*, had singled out the Soviet Union as the main menace to Western civilization and urged a stiffening of the Western military and political position toward that country.

The Yugoslav response was significant in that the works of Soviet dissidents and other critics of the Soviet system are rarely mentioned in print here.

The attack on the exiled Soviet novelist also contrasts with an earlier Yugoslav official attitude toward Mr. Solzhenitsyn under which the Communist party organ *Komunist* had defended him several years ago. But with increasing Yugoslav friendship toward the Soviet Union, Belgrade has seemingly turned against such critics.

The Government here has acted frequently during the last two years to suppress local publication of works critical of the Soviet Union. It did

tion translations of some of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's works.

Earlier this year, a leading Yugoslav critic of the Soviet Union, Mihajlo Mihajlov, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment on charges of spreading "hostile propaganda," although Mr. Mihajlov's writing had long been banned from Yugoslavia itself.

One of the Yugoslav attacks on Mr. Solzhenitsyn published this week was written by Josip Vidmar, president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia. Published by both the Belgrade Communist party daily *Borba* and a Ljubljana daily, it carried the implicit imprimatur of the government and party.

A similar attack on the Nobel laureate appeared in the prestigious Zagreb weekly *Vjesnik*.

Both articles took issue with every criticism Mr. Solzhenitsyn made of the Soviet Union, and described him as a "cold warrior." The commentators also placed most of the blame for current world tensions on the United States.

Referring to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's regret that China had been "lost to the Communists," Mr. Vidmar wrote:

"All the armed, brutal heed-

raving about the abandoning and handing over of China to somebody or other."

The writer conceded that "at one time an extremely serious injustice was done to Solzhenitsyn," but added that "nothing gives him the right to observe the revolution as a horrible nightmare, nonsensical and hostile to mankind."

Break Came in '49

Yugoslavia left the Soviet bloc in 1949 as the result of a bitter dispute between Tito and Stalin. Since Stalin's death, Yugoslavia has avoided any formal political, military or economic alliances with the Soviet bloc, but in recent years, her relations with Moscow have grown fairly warm.

The weekly *Vjesnik* noted with satisfaction that President Ford recently declined to receive Mr. Solzhenitsyn at the White House, and that the latter "is obviously rated lower than the American Cotton Queen 1975."

Mr. Vidmar based his attack on the Soviet writer, he said, on the obligations of press freedom.

"Although we permit absolute freedom to all in the world who write, and even fight for this freedom," he wrote, "we think it necessary to supervise this freedom at least verbally. We can't discuss where they belong."

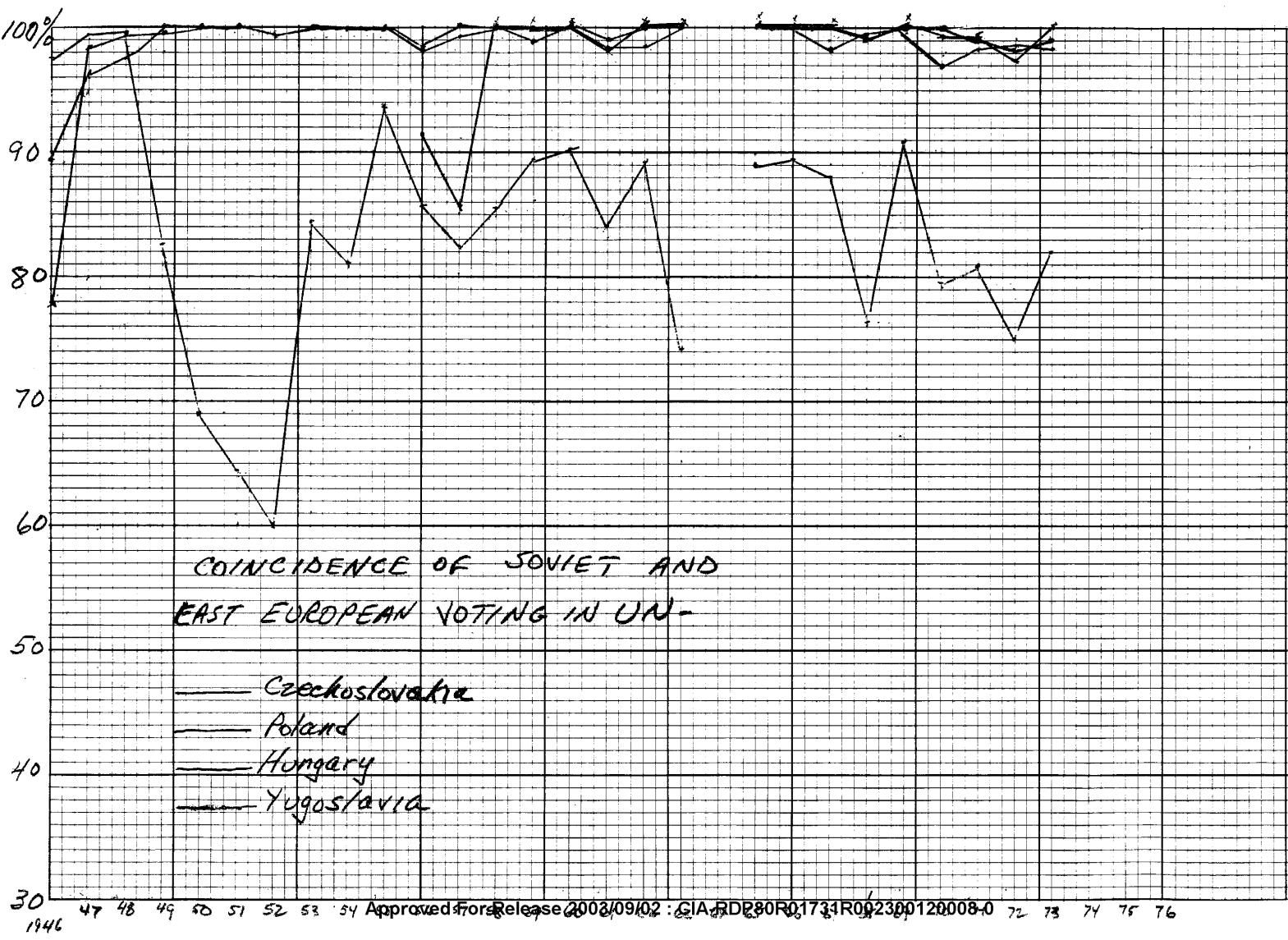
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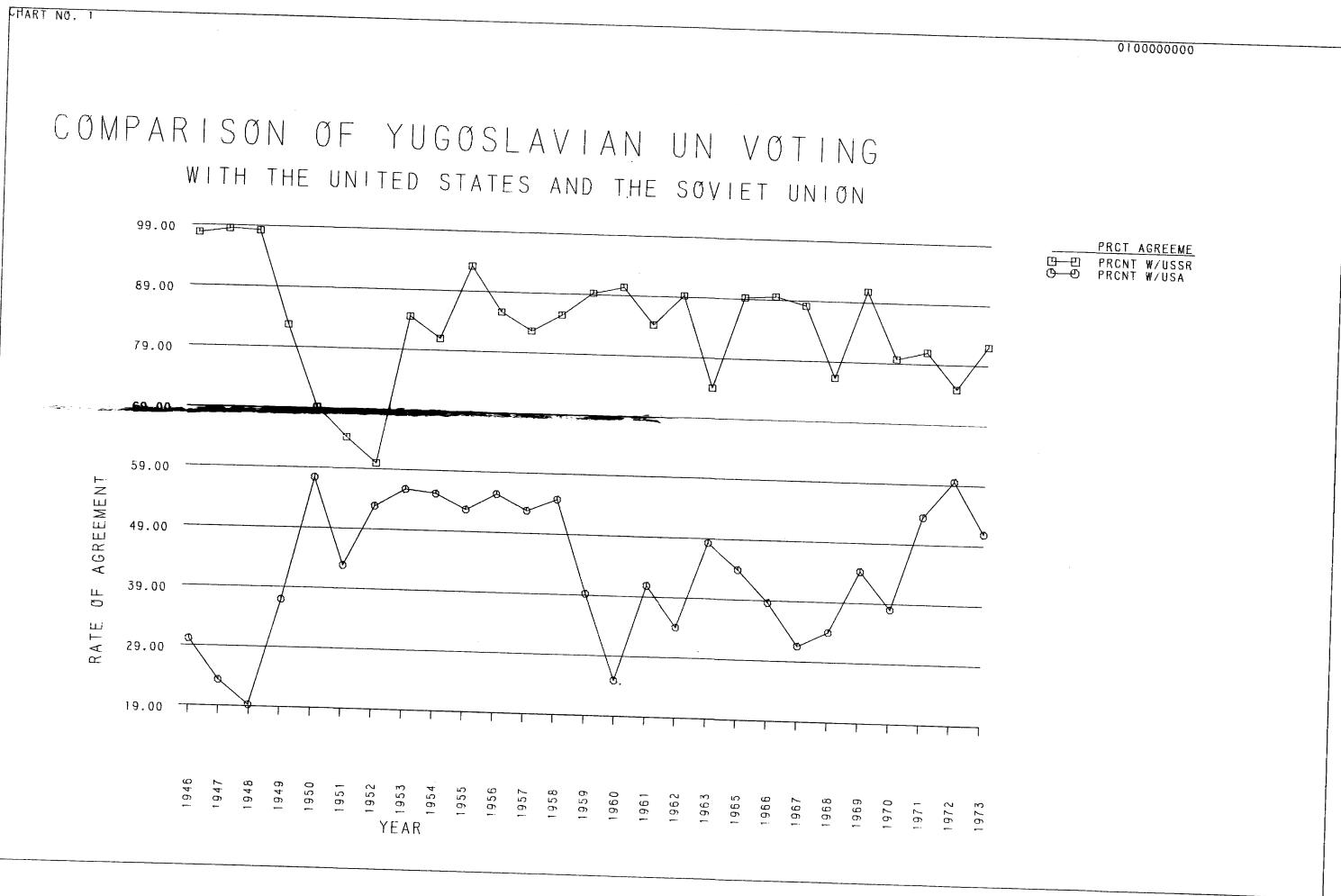
STAT MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED], NIO 25 July 1975
SUBJECT : Yugoslav-Soviet Voting Patterns in the UNGA

The following lists shows the rate of coincidence in Yugoslav-Soviet voting patterns from the first UNGA in 1946 through 1973. Computer readouts on individual votes are available in our Branch.

1946 - 97.6%	1960 - 90.3%
1947 - 98.4%	1961 - 82.6%
1948 - 98.2%	1962 - 89.3%
1949 - 82.8%	1963 - 74.1%
1950 - 69.0%	1964 - No General Assembly
1951 - 62.5%	1965 - 89.3%
1952 - 59.2%	1966 - 89.6%
1953 - 84.6%	1967 - 88.1%
1954 - 81.0%	1968 - 76.4%
1955 - 93.2%	1969 - 91.1%
1956 - 85.7%	1970 - 79.8%
1957 - 82.3%	1971 - 80.9%
1958 - 85.4%	1972 - 75.0%
1959 - 89.0%	1973 - 80.0%

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DISTRIBUTION I

Attached is AP summing up developments at the nonaligned conference in Lima.

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NONALIGNED NL 480

BY WILLIAM L. RYAN

AP SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LIMA, PERU (AP) - THE UNITED STATES CAME UNDER STRONG ATTACK, DIRECT AND IMPLIED, TUESDAY IN THE SECOND DAY OF A CONFERENCE OF THIRD WORLD NATIONS WHOSE DELEGATES REPRESENT THE BULK OF THE WORLD'S POOR PEOPLES.

FOREIGN MINISTER MILOS MINIC OF YUGOSLAVIA SPEARHEADED THE ORATORICAL ASSAULT IN A PREPARED ADDRESS WHICH DEPLORED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE U.S. ROLE IN LATIN AMERICA AND ITS RECORD ON THE PANAMA CANAL QUESTION.

PANAMA HAS JUST BECOME A MEMBER OF THE NONALIGNED BLOC. THREE OTHER NEW MEMBERS, WHOSE ELECTION UNDERSCORED THE ANTI-U.S. THRUST OF THIS CONFERENCE, ARE NORTH KOREA, NORTH VIETNAM AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO). THIS BRINGS TOTAL MEMBERSHIP TO 82.

THE CONFERENCE, HOWEVER, TURNED DOWN THE APPLICATION OF SOUTH KOREA, WHICH HAS U.S. TIES. IT ALSO REJECTED THE APPLICATIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES AND GUATEMALA FOR OBSERVER STATUS.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLO CAME AT A MOMENT WHEN EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI AGREEMENT ON A NEW MILITARY DISENGAGEMENT WAS REPORTED IMMINENT. THIS, SOME DELEGATES SUGGESTED, COULD SLOW DOWN THE DRIVE HERE FOR ANOTHER RESOLUTION URGING THE UNITED NATIONS TO EXPEL OR SUSPEND ISRAEL.

HOWEVER, A PLO REPRESENTATIVE HERE CALLED ITS ADMISSION A "TRIUMPH FOR THE PEOPLE OF PALESTINE" AND SAID IT MOVED THE QUESTION "A STEP CLOSER TO THE UNITED NATIONS."

"THE NEXT STEP IS EXPULSION OF ISRAEL," SAID FAROUK KADOURI, HEAD OF THE PLO DELEGATION.

DIPLOMATS NOTED THERE WAS NEAR UNANIMITY ON ADMISSION OF THE COMMUNIST STATES AND THE PLO; THOUGH SOME INSISTED ON RESERVATIONS WITH REGARDS TO NORTH KOREA. SOUTH KOREA, HOWEVER, WAS REJECTED IN ANY PACKAGE DEAL, FOR LACK OF "CONSENSUS."

HAVING CLERRED AWAY THE MEMBERSHIP QUESTION, THE DELEGATES BEGAN TO ZERO IN ON THEIR MAIN TARGETS: THE UNITED STATES; THE ADVANCED WORLD IN GENERAL AND THE BIG MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS; TO WHICH MANY IN THE THIRD WORLD IMPUTE A LARGE MEASURE OF BLAME FOR THEIR CRUSHING PROBLEMS EITHER BECAUSE OF A COLONIAL PAST OR THE PRESENT ECONOMIC IMBALANCE.

AT THE CEREMONIAL OPENING SESSION MONDAY NIGHT, GEN. JUAN VELASCO ALVARADO, PRESIDENT OF PERU'S LEFTIST MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID THAT IMBALANCE HAD TO BE CORRECTED AND SOON.

MINIC, WHO IS VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF YUGOSLAVIA, SINGLED OUT THE U.S. ROLE IN LATIN AMERICA - NOTABLY IN PANAMA AND CUBA - FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION.

"THE NONALIGNED COUNTRIES GIVE THIER FULL SUPPORT TO THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO RESIST SUCCESSFULLY FOREIGN INTERFERENCE AND ALL FORMS OF PRESSURE; TO CONSOLIDORTE THEIR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY AND TO DISPOSE OF THEIR NATURAL RESOURCES IN A SOVEREIGN MANNER," MINIC SAID.

IN THAT SPIRIT, HE SAID, THE CONFERENCE SHOULD WORK TOWARD HELPING PANAMA ESTABLISH SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE CANAL; AND CUBA OVER THE U.S. NAVAL BASE AT GUANTANAMO; AND "TO LIQUIDATE THE REMAING COLONIAL ENCLAVES IN THE REGIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA."

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